

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran Domestic Affairs

Protest Rally--A rally held by the banned Mojahedin-e Khalq on 30 January strongly criticized the Raja'i government. According to AFP, an estimated 30,000 people heard one speaker say that the official in charge of negotiations for the release of the American hostages, Behzad Nabavi, "handed the people's money to the Americans," while another speaker accused the judicial system of resorting to "torture in the prisons" and a third accused the "reactionaries in power" of bringing Iran "to the brink of the abyss."

Bani-Sadr Speech, Interview--In a speech to refugees and local residents at Jiroft, briefly reported by Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr underscored Iran's need for "nationwide efforts" to manufacture spare parts for the war. Regarding recent U.S. statements about military equipment, Bani-Sadr said Iran knew from the outset of the war that "we would not be given equipment" that had already been ordered from the United States. The president also told refugees that he would remain in Khuzestan until they return home and said he is certain that the nation will continue to "hold up" in the coming period as it has done in the last 4 months following the Iraqi invasion. In a subsequent interview with his newspaper, ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, reported by AFP, President Bani-Sadr said that certain groups have not respected the Constitution and have been trying to take power by force. He criticized the Majlis for expending all its energies for "the aim of eliminating the president."

Baluchestan--The Tudeh Party newspaper MARDOM, reviewed by AFP, reported that a Baluchestan liberation front has been formed in the southeast border province. The communist newspaper said the front is led by "feudal elements" that supported the shah's regime and have contacts with former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar and Oman's Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. The leaders reportedly include members of the late shah's parliament and tribal chieftains.

Iran Foreign Affairs

Relations With Jordan, Morocco--Iran has decided to sever its relations with Jordan and Morocco, Tehran radio reported. The decision was made during a Council of Ministers session chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i that reviewed the stance of some "reactionary" Arab leaders at the At-Ta'if Islamic Conference summit who conspired to create "division and discord" between Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims. Following the session, Minister of Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi told the radio that the break in relations with the two countries was based on their support for Iraq and opposition to the Islamic revolution. Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani also scored participants at the Islamic summit for trying to sow discord among Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims in Iran, the radio reported, a theme that was echoed by Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri in his sermons. According to the radio's Arabic service, the Qom Friday imam accused the Islamic summit of hatching "plots" in Iran's Sunni regions in order to create "unrest and instability."

New Air Routes--Roads and Transport Minister Musa Kalantari has revealed that in accordance with an Iranian-Syrian agreement a new air route and shipping company will link the two countries. In a statement reported by Tehran radio, Kalantari said that new air routes will link Tehran with Damascus, Tripoli and Algiers.

Iraq

The French Foreign Ministry has confirmed that Mirage F-1 planes have been delivered to Iraq, Paris radio reported, noting that the French Government is fulfilling its obligations to honor contracts made with Iraq in 1977. In a related report, the radio said that apart from the 60 Mirage F-1 planes, France must deliver 150 AMX tanks and 60 helicopters to the Iraqis. The radio noted that Iraq has not used French armored vehicles against Iran, preferring to rely on heavy Soviet equipment, but is interested in acquiring French Mirage 2000's and warships.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Good Offices Committee--The Amman newspaper AD-DUSTUR reported that the good offices committee formed by the Islamic summit will meet in Riyadh this week to draw up an "action plan" to mediate in the Iran-Iraq conflict. In an interview with the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, reported by AFP, Iranian President Bani-Sadr said that the Islamic Conference peace initiative is not feasible since Iran cannot accept enemies on its soil while waiting for "other people" to declare a cease-fire.

Fallahi Interview--Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi, acting chief of staff of the Armed Forces, told the newspaper ETTELA'AT that Iranian tanks have been employed sparingly in the war with Iraq because of their vulnerability to Iraqi antitank weapons, a shortage of replacements caused by the economic blockade and terrain and weather considerations in Khuzestan. To counter this shortcoming, Fallahi stressed, Iran has concentrated on making guerrilla strikes into Iraq, harassing Iraqi troops behind the lines and destroying military targets. The Iranian Army has shifted troops from Kordestan to meet the Iraqi threat in the south, the general went on, but is still outnumbered three to one by Iraqi forces. Fallahi expressed confidence in the final outcome of the war but warned against "direct and indirect harassment" by the United States.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported Iranian Air Force planes in action over Ahvaz and Al-Faw and also noted numerous Iraqi MiG sorties over Kermanshah, Khark Island and Marivan. Iranian and Iraqi artillery continued their exchanges all along the front, the radio went on, while Iranian troops raided Iraqi positions around Susangerd. The Iraqi General Command, in communiqués carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses and INA, reported heavy Iranian losses around Ahvaz, Abadan and Panjwin.

Israel

Peres Speech--Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres told a party convention in Tel Aviv that if he becomes prime minister his government will honor all the Likud government's "international commitments" but will not fulfill "everything" the Likud has decided on and "certainly not everything it is about to decide on" prior to the election. The Labor leader went on to specify a number of internal policy matters that "will be reassessed," ITIM reported, but did not include the government's West Bank settlement policy among them. Nevertheless, Peres did criticize the hurried establishment of settlements in Judaea and Samaria by Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon and indicated that Israel's priority should be to have a Jewish majority. Under the Likud government Israel has become increasingly isolated, he asserted. He also criticized the Begin government for being overhasty in giving up the Sinai and presenting the government and the Knesset with a fait accompli. Peres also outlined a seven-point list of large-scale "national projects," including the digging of a channel linking the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, which will receive "utmost precedence" under a Labor government. Jerusalem radio reported that Justice Minister Moshe Nisim reacted to Peres' remarks by calling the Labor leader an "arrogant politician" and noting that it is "customary" for governments to honor commitments made by their predecessors.

Shamir Interview--In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir described the Islamic summit call for a "jihad" against Israel as a "most extreme and irrational step." Shamir also said that recent statements by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on the need to combat international terrorism are "very encouraging" since the PLO is "one of the most terrorist organizations in the world." The foreign minister again criticized the possible sale of West German tanks to Saudi Arabia, asserting that such a move would be a "terrible blow" to Israeli-German relations.

Egypt

Cairo newspapers cited by MENA reported that Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali is to summon Israel's ambassador to Egypt to protest his government's settlement policy in the West Bank and Gaza, particularly the building of new settlements. MENA also reported that

Hasan 'Ali described 29 January statements on "Arab Jerusalem" by U.S. Secretary of State Haig as representing a "positive stance" on the issue.

The foreign minister criticized the recent Islamic summit, MENA reported, for not adopting a "clear and frank stand" similar to Egypt's on the Afghan issue. Lack of "proper preparation," he claimed, prevented the conference from attaining significant results.

PLO

In statements to British MP's reported by the Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat criticized recent U.S. statements describing the PLO as a "terrorist" organization, claiming that such statements provide an "American cover" for Israeli raids in Lebanon. 'Arafat said the European states have issued "no more" than a "political statement" and have not presented an "initiative" on the Middle East problem. The PLO leader criticized European leaders for backing down on their Middle East statement at the more recent Ankara meeting "under pressure" from former U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. Regarding the forthcoming Israeli elections, 'Arafat said there is no difference between Peres and Begin save that the former is trying to "deceive Europe with false flexibility."

Pakistan

In an interview with the Saudi newspaper 'UKAZ, President Ziaul Haq said that "no secret agreements" have been concluded between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia but added that cooperation between the two countries is taking place "on a large scale and openly." Referring to the "threat to peace" posed by the growing presence of major powers in the Indian Ocean, President Ziaul Haq said that the littoral countries should develop a "regional security system" among themselves to ensure that no "nonlittoral state" obtains a superior position in the area. Regarding Afghanistan, the Pakistani leader said that the "most effective aid" that Islamic states can give is to seek a "political solution" on the basis of a Soviet withdrawal and Afghanistan's right to self-government and independence. He expressed the hope that the new U.S. administration will "contribute positively" to solving the Afghan problem.

Afghanistan

Commenting on the new conscription law in an interview reported by Kabul radio, Defense Minister Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi' said the callup age has been reduced from 22 to 20 and the normal tour of duty is 2 years, although it will be less for those with a degree or higher education. He added that conscripts who serve longer than their prescribed term of service will have the excess period deducted from their term in the reserve. The general described Western reports of unrest in the army as "lying propaganda."

PDRY

According to Muscat radio, PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad ordered a "maximum state of alert" on 15 January to block a coup attempt by Defense Minister 'Ali Antar. The alleged coup attempt followed earlier reports of a power struggle between the two ministers and the recent dismissal of Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Salim al-Bid.

Turkey

A bilateral defense and economic cooperation agreement with the United States was ratified by the Council of Ministers, ANATOLIA reported, noting that, according to the agreement and its appendixes, the U.S. Government will assist Turkey in modernizing its military equipment and developing local production and maintenance facilities. In return, Turkey will allow the United States to make use of a dozen of its military installations, providing flight facilities for U.S. airplanes.

IBIS

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KARMAL ADDRESSES PARTY CONTROLLERS SEMINAR

LD011944 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister, met yesterday with the members of the first instructional seminar of party controllers of the provinces, Kabul and its suburbs, at the Gol Khana hall of the revolutionary headquarters.

Addressing the members of the seminar, Prime Minister Karmal said: You are responsible for party control in the capacity of teachers who, by the realization of facts and realities and the correct and principled analysis of issues and questions, prevent your friends and costugglers from committing mistakes and blunders and help them in their struggle for life.

Babrak Karmal continued: Your duties are great, serious and important. Therefore, you should accomplish them in such a way as to be examples of lofty human standards and (?morality). Likewise, and similarly, you are today fighting courageously and (?fraternally) for the liquidation and uprooting of the exported enemies from abroad and are taking part in the construction of a prosperous and human society with confidence in a bright and blossoming future. Thus you are gaining pride for the PDPA.

Babrak Karmal, pointing to the importance of the seminar's work in the further consolidation of the unity and (?enhancement of the work) of the party of martyrs and heroes, the PDPA, added: The basic and major issues, which after the success of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution were seriously considered, are the consolidation of the party's unity, the prevention of fractionalization and the consolidation of party and government discipline, in the light of the party charter and the PDPA Central Committee resolutions.

Prime Minister Karmal, recalling the sedition, conspiracies and intrigues of imperialism and reaction and their foul collaborators in the region, added: The law of society, state, revolution and our international duties resolutely require that we further coordinate the ranks of the party and work to maintain unity among every individual therein. Because this principle is the condition for the (word indistinct) of our existence or nonexistence, it is considered the entity or nonentity of our country. So anyone who is indifferent about this principle, or who embarks on conspiracy and (?intrigue), will know and will bear in mind that he is committing treachery in relation to the homeland, revolution, honor, territorial integrity, and our national honor; this treachery is unforgivable.

Babrak Karmal, pointing to the treachery of the bloodthirsty Amin, U.S. imperialism's spy against the party, government, people and our beloved homeland, Afghanistan, added: The success of the Sawr Revolution's new development stage defeated the final sinister goals and designs of international imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, but the enemies of the Sawr Revolution have not yet stopped their efforts. This seminar is being held to enhance the control of adherence to the measures and regulations of the party, in accordance with the charter and resolutions of the Fourth PDPA Central Committee Plenum, and is a fruitful and effective step toward the consolidation and coordination of party ranks and the consolidation of its principled unity, intended to repulse the conspiracies and (?intrigues) of reaction and imperialism and defend the achievements of the Sawr Revolution.

Babrak Karmal, addressing the participants of the instructional seminar, said: Convey my warm loving and revolutionary regards to all strugglers for the path of prosperity for the people of Afghanistan and assure them that the leading authorities, with a sense of deep responsibility and, if needed, with the offer of every kind of sacrifice, will retain and maintain the complete and true unity of the party.

At the end of his address, Babrak Karmal told the members of the seminar: If you have any questions, proposals or views in this regard, please put them forward.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that afterward some members of the instructional seminar of the party controllers, on behalf of the rest, assured Babrak Karmal and the members of the PDPA Central Committee that they will spare no revolutionary efforts in maintaining and further consolidating the unity of the PDPA, the party of the working class and of all toilers in the country; and will save those who consciously or unconsciously create (?gaps) in the party's struggling ranks and who are active against its unity from (?repeating their mistakes), with revolutionary patience. Otherwise, they will be thrown away by revolutionary legality, in light of the values of the charter and of our party's manifesto.

At the end of this friendly and comradely meeting, Babrak Karmal answered the participants' questions and listened to their views.

FURTHER TEXT OF MILITARY CONSCRIPTION LAW

LD311518 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto and Dari 0930 GMT 30 Jan 81

("Law and Society" program devoted to the new, general military conscription law adopted by the DRA Government on 7 January, presenting 25 articles of Chapter III of the law, read by a Pashto and a Dari announcer alternately, beginning with Pashto--recorded)

[Excerpt] General Military Conscription Law

III. Mobilization of Conscripts

Article 26: [Articles 24 and 25 not broadcast by radio] For the purpose of mobilizing conscripts for army service, mobilization centers will be established.

Article 27: Every year, during the 21 January-21 March period, the names of those young men who will attain their 20th birthday within a year will be documented.

Article 28: The work of names documentation will be carried out by the army branches in the districts and cities where the permanent or temporary residence of the conscript is located. The potential conscript will be given a certificate after the documentation of his name.

Article 29: Subdistrict, district, and city statistics department personnel are obliged to annually send to the relevant army departments, during the time specified by the DRA Defense Ministry, the list of those youth whose names should be documented in the mobilization centers.

Article 30: Those persons whose names are documented in the mobilization centers are obliged to present themselves, at times specified by the heads of army departments, to the relevant army offices, together with those documents that are mentioned in their mobilization papers by the heads of these army departments. The list for the said documents will be determined by the Ministry of Defense.

Article 31: The medical examinations of those persons whose names are documented will, if necessary, be carried out by appointed local doctors of the area.

Article 32: The call-up to army service will take place all over Afghanistan twice yearly: in spring, between 21 March and 21 May, and in autumn, between 23 August and 23 October. During periods when a military state of affairs has been declared in the country, the minister of defense has the authority to announce the mobilization of conscripts more than twice yearly. The dates for calling up citizens to mobilization centers will be determined by the heads of army branches in districts and towns.

Article 33: Conscripts are obliged to present themselves to local mobilization centers within whatever time from the date of issue of the defense minister's call-up order as is specified by army department heads.

Article 34: Those conscripts who have temporarily abandoned their permanent residential area are obliged, as of the date of the announcement of the defense minister's call-up, to present themselves to the army offices at their locality.

Article 35: At times of war, offices and organizations are obliged to relieve the conscripts of their duties and to secure their presence at mobilization centers.

Article 36: No one may be excused from call-ups to mobilization centers that are in accordance with orders of army department heads.

Article 37: Those persons who are negligent in presenting themselves to mobilization centers will be punished in accordance with the law.

Article 38: Illness or other natural causes that prevent conscripts from presenting themselves at specified times at mobilization centers will be regarded as legitimate excuses. In such cases, conscripts will be exempt from punishment.

Article 39: If conscripts do not present themselves at specified times to mobilization centers, they are obliged to produce certificates from local government authorities or from the relevant Interior Ministry organs at their area of residence.

Article 40: If a conscript cannot present himself to a mobilization center due to illness, local government authorities should obtain the opinion of a medical commission and send its report to the army department where the conscript's name is documented. The conscript, after recovering his health, is obliged to present himself to his relevant army department so that the problem of his call-up to the army may be resolved.

Article 41: Those persons who are serving a prison sentence, undergoing interrogation or whose dossiers are under investigation in courts of law will not be called to army service.

Article 42: In order to systematize the call-up procedure, a special call-up commission under the head of the relevant army department will be established in districts and cities. The members of this commission in each district or city will comprise the following: a local government representative, a provincial party committee representative, a youth organization representative, the head or deputy head of the local Ministry of Interior department, one local clergyman and one medical doctor. The procedures for summoning the members of the conscription commissions will be decided by the local government authority in each district or city.

Article 43: The conscription commission of the district or city will carry out the following duties:

1. Make decisions regarding army service and provide conscripts to armed forces units based on prior notification.
2. In accordance with this law, excuse conscripts from army service or grant suspensions. The decisions of the commission will be binding when unanimous.

Article 44: If the district or city commission considers it necessary, it may present the conscripts to the province's medical commission for medical tests. The district or city commission, on the basis of the medical test, may make the following decisions:

1. The conscript is fit for army service.
2. The conscript is temporarily unfit for army service due to a remediable medical condition and is granted a year's suspension for treatment.
3. The conscript is permanently unsuitable for army service due to illness or physical defects that entitle him to exemption, in accordance with a schedule of illnesses approved by the Ministry of Defense.

The conscription commission's decisions will be read to the conscript.

Article 45: In order to systematize army call-up procedures, a special provincial conscription call-up commission will be set up and chaired by the head of the provincial army department. The commission's members will consist of the following: a local government representative from the province, a provincial committee representative, a Democratic Youth of Afghanistan representative, the deputy head of the Ministry of Interior department in the province, one provincial clergyman and one medical doctor. The arrangements for summoning members of the conscription commission will be decided by local government authorities in the province.

Article 46: [passage indistinct]

Article 48: [number as heard] If in accordance with the order of Article 47 a visit to some place is sanctioned, those appointed to undertake such a visit will be given expenses in accordance with the law.

Article 49: Those persons who have been summoned to army service will present themselves in their own clothing. After documentation of their names in accordance with specific norms, they will be given army uniforms.

Article 50: Transportation expenses of conscripts who have been summoned to army service and the provision of their food while in army service will be borne by the government.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES CONSCRIPTION LAW

LD011314 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Interview with Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', PDPA Central Committee member, Revolution Council member and DRA defense minister, by ADN correspondent Rainer Althaus, in Kabul; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] I have come to Afghanistan to discover the truth and to convey it to the people of my country, the GDR. I am grateful to you for receiving me, despite your tight schedule.

[Answer] Thank you for your interest in the life of the people of Afghanistan. As the national defense minister of the DRA, I am prepared to give you all data of interest, so that you can complete your information. Please ask your questions.

[Question] Most Western sources, such as AFP, DEUTSCHE WELLE, VOA, the BBC, Beijing radio and others, publish news about unrest in the DRA Army and are spreading adverse propaganda. To what extent are these allegations true?

[Answer] This is the totally false propaganda of world-devouring American imperialism and its allies. This is not the first time that they have engaged (?in poisonous) propaganda, for it has been going on from the start of the Sawr Revolution which succeeded through the complete support of the noble people of Afghanistan. The reactionaries are led by the bloodthirsty U.S. imperialist. They have used various conspiracies and intrigues against the people of Afghanistan, and at the (?time) of Amin--the recognized sinister agent of America--they (?entered) the PDPA and diverted the revolution from its original path, imprisoned a number of sincere persons who were faithful to the revolution and to the lofty objectives of the party and eliminated others by sending them to execution centers. [Words indistinct] particularly wanted to disrupt the peace of our society and the interests of the majority of our people. Those who were really capable of putting the objectives of the revolution into practice were dismissed. All of this was (?intolerable to us and to the friends of our revolution). [Words indistinct] due to the will of the people of Afghanistan and the freedom-seeking Army of the DRA, under the leadership of the PDPA, the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution was successfully accomplished.

Imperialism and reaction blatantly oppose the present leadership of the PDPA and of the true patriots. That is why they have chosen the treacherous path of hostile propaganda and are misusing the mass media for their own crude and evil purposes.

Even (?today) the lying (?door) of the BBC and [word indistinct] propaganda, issued a report that nearly (?one-sixth) of Afghanistan is in the hands of the enemies of the revolution and the people. [passage indistinct]

The strength of our heroic army is increasing daily. Our army is more powerful (?than before) and it completely prepared for war.

The presence of limited Soviet contingents (?has made it possible) for our young, militant and heroic army not to [passage indistinct].

I can assure you that the attempts and conspiracies of American imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, international and regional reaction and of Egypt and other Arab countries have not ended here.

As concerns our relations with neighboring countries, we will try to further strengthen (?relations), and we will prepare ourselves for any kind of aggression from them. The USSR and other socialist countries are supporting us in this goal.

[Question] Some time ago, it was heard through Western sources that you were seriously injured. What is your response to that?

[Answer] You can see with your own eyes that I am healthy.

[Question] How does the general military conscription law that was recently ratified [word indistinct] and what is its difference from the previous law?

[Answer] Every law comes into being in accordance with society's demands. As the old military conscription law did not provide the answer to the present needs of the DRA Armed Forces, an authoritative legislative commission was appointed and given the duty to draft a law that encompasses all issues of military conscription and to submit it to the DRA Revolution Council Presidium for approval. In this law, (?facilities) are provided for citizens who are eligible for military conscription service; moreover, the term of military conscription, which began at 22 years of age, has been amended to begin at 20 years of age.

The term of service is 6 months for those with higher education, 1 year for those who possess a degree and 2 years for all others. Of course, for those who remain in the armed forces service longer than their term, in accordance with the provisions of the law that period will be deducted from their term in the reserve.

In addition to this, a suitable salary will be paid during the period of extra service. The correspondence of soldiers and NCO's will be delivered without charge, in accordance with the new law. Also, the period of service in the armed forces will be counted as career service.

Well-known religious scholars will be excused from military service if appropriate departments so certify. Similarly, other advantages are embodied in that law, for understanding of which reading of all of the provisions is necessary.

[Question] (?Religious scholars) wanted to join the ranks of the armed forces for the period of military service. Will this be permitted?

[Answer] Yes, why not?

[Question] Are there facilities in the garrisons and army units for the performance of religious duties?

[Answer] There are mosques in the DRA Army units, and the time of prayer is incorporated in the timetable of the [words indistinct] and the personnel of the armed forces will freely observe their religious customs; not only is there no prohibition in this respect, complete facilities will be provided.

[Question] Are party organizations and the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] active in the armed forces?

[Answer] The majority of soldiers of the DRA's forces are members of the DYOA. On the voluntary application of the DYOA's youth, voluntary youth battalions have been formed in some of [word indistinct] which, jointly with the ranks of the armed forces, are fighting against the enemies of the people and homeland. No other organization has an active part in the army.

KARMAL RECEIVES MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

GF011806 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, received Shagdar Suzan, the ambassador and envoy extraordinary of the People's Republic of Mongolia, in Kabul this morning. Shah Mohammad Dost, the minister of foreign affairs, was also present on the occasion.

237 PRISONERS IN HERAT RELEASED 29 JAN

LD010506 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Summary] Two hundred thirty-seven people who were deceived by the counterrevolutionaries and detained in Herat prison for terrorist activities were released last Thursday in the course of a ceremony. On this occasion, a government employee spoke about the humane policy of the DRA party and government and exposed the treacherous and inhumane activities of the counterrevolutionaries. In response, one of the released prisoners, in the course of repenting for his past sins, thanked the party and government and pledged to work for the freedom of the homeland.

AGHA SHAHI TO LEAVE FOR TEHRAN FOR TALKS

BK011717 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi is leaving Karachi tomorrow for Tehran on a brief (visit) to Iran. He will also have talks with Iranian leaders on matters of mutual interest.

ZIAUL HAQ RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC SUMMIT 30 JAN

BK301705 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq returned to Rawalpindi tonight after attending historic third Islamic summit in the holy city of Mecca and At-Ta'if. In At-Ta'if he also had meetings with a number of heads of state and government and discussed with them various problems facing the Islamic world as well as matters of bilateral interests.

Addresses Newsmen

BK311200 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that the third Islamic summit was very successful and that it demonstrated the solidarity of the Islamic countries on various issues confronting the Islamic world. He told newsmen in Rawalpindi last night on the return from the historic summit in holy Mecca and At-Ta'if that the successes achieved by the summit go far beyond previous expectations. The summit has provided a solid foundation for Islamic unity. He said that the Mecca declaration, which is based on the fundamental principles of our religion, is a unique charter and will be very useful for the guidance of the Islamic community. The declaration set the direction for real political unity and cooperation in the cultural, economic and social sectors.

The president paid rich tribute to the Government of Saudi Arabia and its leaders for making the arrangements for the summit and for presenting highly complicated matters very well. He said that the functioning of the summit can become an example for international conferences. The services rendered by Pakistan in forging Islamic unity are recognized by all. Before the summit, Pakistan had been the chairman of the Islamic Conference for 6 years. Pakistan is also included in the committee established for achieving a settlement of the Iran-Iraq dispute. The proposal presented by Pakistan for setting up an Islamic foundation was approved. He said that the various steps that will be taken to provide closer economic and cultural cooperation will also benefit Pakistan. The president said that the Islamic summit took a positive stand on Afghanistan and adopted a balanced resolution that took into account the basic points of Pakistan's position without expressing a hostile attitude toward any of the concerned parties.

The president said that Pakistan believes in a political settlement of the Afghan issue, because this complicated issue cannot be solved through military means. He stated categorically that the Afghan issue can be solved in accordance with the four conditions laid down by Pakistan, the most important of which is the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. He said that there has been some flexibility in the attitude of the Soviet Union and that some progress has been achieved for this reason. However, it would be premature to give any details in this regard. He said that Pakistan will adhere to its principled position.

Referring to his talks with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, he expressed the hope that the United Nations will assist in the fresh efforts to reach a solution to the Afghan issue being made in accordance with the four principles and noted that Pakistan cannot compromise these principles. The president declined to comment on the French proposal and said that the text of the proposal has not yet been received.

He said that the Islamic summit has also taken positive steps to end the tragic war between Iran and Iraq. The number of members on the conciliatory committee has been increased from five to eight. He expressed the hope that this will help in settling the dispute. He said that the Islamic foreign ministers standing committee's decision to send a delegation to Tehran was a solid step. In reply to a question, the president said that the Islamic summit neither intended to conclude a military pact nor believed in solving the Islamic countries' disputes through military means. The summit focused primarily on political, economic, cultural and social unity and solidarity. He said that summits will be held in future as well and that these matters will be taken into account.

HAQ, GISCARD DISCUSS PROPOSAL ON AFGHANISTAN

BK010823 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] AFP, citing a presidential spokesman in Paris, has reported that French President Giscard d'Estaing had telephone talks with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq yesterday on the French proposal to convene an international conference on Afghanistan. The spokesman said that Pakistan and France will continue their exchange of views on the proposal at the presidential level.

U.S. POPULATION PLANNING OFFICIAL CALLS ON HAQ

BK011035 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] A consultant to the U.S. State Department on population planning, Marshall Green, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi today. He remained with the president for some time. Marshall Green is presently engaged with work relating to population planning in various parts of the world. Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha and the U.S. ambassador in Pakistan were also present on the occasion.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD

BK011600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] A six-member Japanese mission arrived in Islamabad yesterday afternoon on a week's visit to Pakistan. The mission will identify projects that can be begun in Pakistan. The mission, which is led by (Takamoto), deputy director general of the Economic Aid Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, will also hold talks with Pakistani officials on present economic aid. Japanese aid provided to Pakistan to date and matters relating to the further development of bilateral cooperation. Talks will also be held on several new developmental projects for which Japan will provide funds.

Holds Talks

BK011624 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] The six-member Japanese economic mission held a detailed exchange of views with Pakistani officials in Islamabad today on Japanese economic aid for 1981-82. The functioning of the programs that are aided by Japan also came under review on the occasion and satisfaction was expressed about the pace of their implementation.

The leader of the mission expressed the hope that economic cooperation between Pakistan and Japan will further increase in time and that its scope will expand to encompass other fields, in addition to economic development. He said that there has been a very rapid development of relations between the two countries during the last few years. He said that Japan fully agrees with Pakistan's identification of priorities in its development plan. The economic affairs division secretary represented Pakistan at the talks. He thanked Japan for Japanese economic and technical aid for Pakistan's development.

LEFTWING RALLY CRITICIZES NABAVI ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

NC301909 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Jan (AFP)--An estimated 30,000 people participated in a rally here today organized by the leftwing Moslem people's mojahedin [Mojahedin-e Khalq] and strongly criticised the Iranian Government.

A sharp attack was launched against the official in overall charge of the U.S. hostages negotiation, Behzad Nabavi, accused by one speaker of having "handed the people's money to the Americans." Another speaker, Mansur Bazargan, charged the Iranian Islamic Republic's judicial system with resorting to "torture in the prisons."

The sister of a hero of the mojahedin movement, Ahmad Rezai, slain by the shah's political police, the SAVAK, 10 years ago, accused "the reactionaries in power" with having brought the country "to the brink of the abyss," politically and economically speaking. She charged the authorities were deceiving the people "behind the mask of Islam."

The mojahedin's main leaders are all sought by the police under warrants issued against them in the wake of the trial of one of their number, Mohammed Reza Sa'adati, sentenced to 10 years in prison last November on charges of "spying for the Soviet Union."

TEHRAN WARNS OF U.S. MILITARY REPARATIONS IN AREA

GF310830 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0717 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary; intercepted in progress]

[Text] ...a favorable climate to evade implementation of the Algiers agreement and consequently to avoid carrying out the pledges made by the United States. The second aim of the United States is to exert pressure on Iran and prepare for a military attack against revolutionary Iran--a matter for which the United States refuses to halt its preparations.

With regard to the first aim, not to carry out the pledges--in other words, to steal Iran's assets--one must say that if the United States should embark on such action it will face dire consequences internationally. If it should do so it will be like a professional thief stealing other people's money in broad daylight. This would further expose the United States.

The puppet regimes revolving in the orbit of U.S. imperialism will not hide their suspicions of their master. This will be a heavy political blow to the international gendarme, the United States. It will have other repercussions. The anger and indignation of all peoples subject to the influence and hegemony of U.S. imperialism will increase.

The second aim, the continued pressure on Iran and occasional preparations for military aggression against Iran--and in this regard imperialist media have trumpeted these preparations--is not a new aim of the principal enemy of the peoples of the world and the plunderer of their wealth, the United States. It sought to achieve this aim before the revolution triumphed, when it realized that it was incapable of halting our masses' revolutionary march. After the revolution, the United States, the great Satan, continued to seek to achieve this aim through its military attack in Tabas and the well-known plot known as the (Noja) conspiracy. When all these conspiracies failed it prompted the Saddam regime to launch its aggression against revolutionary Iran.

At present more than 6,000 American soldiers of the Rapid Deployment Force stationed in the United States are carrying out special exercises in conditions that closely resemble the target area for their intervention. At present there are 32 warships and 18,000 soldiers of the Rapid Deployment Force in this area, that is, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the island of Al-Masirah. This strike force is awaiting the green light from Washington to intervene.

Furthermore, a state of alert has been declared at U.S. military bases in Egypt, Kenya, Somalia, other reactionary countries and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Prior to the release of the spy hostages, a state of total readiness was declared at these bases to justify the intervention in Iran under the pretext of the hostages' detention. Now, a state of extreme readiness has been declared at these bases of aggression, justified by the so-called torture of these hostages.

We have repeatedly stressed and emphasize once again that it is not the spy hostages that the United States want, it wants Iran itself. It is crystal clear today that the United States is trying to find justification for all its acts of aggression. If it fails to find such justification, it creates one, as former U.S. CIA Director Richard Helms said. It was Helms who planned and carried out the U.S. military coup against the Mossadeq government and brought the agent shah back to power.

The conclusion to be drawn from all of this is that the United States wants Iran, whether it is Carter, Reagan or any other president who is in office. The vampirist imperialism found that direct military intervention is very costly. Therefore, it is trying through its agents in the country, its spies and fifth column elements to change the course of the revolution by spreading rumors and inciting sedition and sabotage. However, our struggling and revolutionary masses, who in the past rubbed the face of imperialism in the dirt, will, under the leadership of the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, once again rub its face in the dirt and turn all U.S. hopes of aggression into despair.

Having reached rock bottom, the United States may embark on a crazy action. Our people must be vigilant to thwart any mad action the United States may carry out against our people and all oppressed peoples. All deprived peoples subject to U.S. influence must unite and stand on the side of our people, to deal a new blow to the United States and to teach it a new lesson similar to the lessons given it in Vietnam and other parts of the world.

KISSINGER ACCUSED OF PLOTS IN PERSIAN GULF AREA

GF311920 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our Muslim peoples' protest against the black plot is very loud. Yesterday, these people shouted "God is great, might is for Islam" with the Friday imams, who devoted their sermons to an explanation of the dimensions of the new meal that was cooked in Kissinger's kitchens and distributed to some of the reactionary rulers at the Islamic summit.

Our conscious people were not unaware of this meal, but they were surprised at the low thinking of our enemies. God has sealed their hearts, and laymen have begun to understand that Kissinger--the chef who prepared the Zionist imperialist policy--has not been successful in his new meal. He forgot some facts when he asked some of the reactionary leaders to kindle racial troubles and involve the Islamic Republic in the Iranian regions where our brother Sunnis live. This was done in an attempt to prevent the Islamic revolution from spreading to (?other countries).

One of these facts is the methods they employ to achieve their goals. Igniting racial unrest is an outdated method, for the Muslim people understood this issue 100 years ago, since the downfall of the Ottoman government. When the infidel imperialists exerted force against the Islamic countries during those hard times, Muslims of all sects united against imperialism. They became united in the great Islamic receptacle. When the Islamic revolution achieved victory and raised the motto "No communism and no Sunnism" and applied it in various practices inside and outside the Islamic Republic, it scattered all traces of this black racism into the wind of the Muslim people's revolution, which represented various sects. After the victory of the Islamic revolution, the people restored their genuine Islamic identity and everyone began identifying themselves as Muslims, thus rejecting and denouncing racism.

After all this, Kissinger returned to stir up the dead embers of racism, aided by a group of those who claim Islam. However, he forgot that the dead do not come to life except by God's will.

Another fact is that this is not the first time the servants of imperialist policy have used this method. Before Kissinger, members of the fifth column tried to use this weapon, but it turned against them. Before them, some of the region's rulers tried to snatch away the Islamic identity and deepen racial troubles, in order to prepare the ground for racial fighting. However, their attempts resulted in a fiasco, due to the increasing mass consciousness and vigilance. It is noted that the new chef has not drawn upon the experience of his predecessors in preparing the same meal.

The third fact is Kissinger's fear and the fear of some of those who claim to be Muslims. If their fear of the Soviet Union's presence in Persian Gulf waters drives them to adopt this policy, we will assure them that Muslim Iran would be a formidable steel wall in the face of invading Soviet troops. As long as there is an Islam that pulses with massive support and energy, the Soviet Union will be unable to move a single inch onto Islamic soil. How about their arrival on the Persian Gulf coast? The Islamic Republic's attitude toward the Soviet Union is the same as that toward the United States or any other country that tries to commit aggression. Therefore, there is no need to fear a Soviet arrival in the region via the Islamic Republic, because this is impossible. However, when Kissinger and his clique begin fearing that the Islamic revolution will spread throughout countries and continents, it is a fear that cannot be treated by plotting against the Islamic Republic. In fact, the opposite is true. The more the imperialist circles increase their area of aggression against the Islamic Republic, the more the oppressed and Muslim masses hold to it. Kissinger forgot the revolutionary imam's saying when he declared openly that the revolution was to be exported to the world.

The exportation of the revolution will not be done through geographical expansionism or armed military invasion, but it will be achieved regardless--whether or not Kissinger and his clique accept it--and because the Islamic nations are living in an extraordinary situation in a world full of aggression and injustice. Therefore, injustice and plots must be countered with defiance. This positive defiance puts the nation in a seething state. Revolutions burn in every house with light as bright as the sun, and the homeowner is powerless to prevent it. The exportation of revolution through power that Kissinger and others propose will have no effect, and they will not be able to export it.

The Islamic Republic has shunned this method since its foundation. It has frequently announced that it has no ambitions toward the territory or wealth of others. Its wide territory is sufficient and its strategic position precludes any need to occupy other strategic positions. Its wealth is more than enough to take care of its daily needs. After all this, is there any justification for the ambitions attributed to the Islamic Republic by imperialist circles? Our revolution is for export, because Islam is for all and because the nations are boiling and need a guardian that will direct them toward the revolution. However, as we have said frequently, revolution is not exported by possessing the land and wealth of others. Kissinger and his agents must understand this evident fact.

RAJA'I MESSAGE COMMEMORATES KHOMEYNI'S RETURN

LD011238 Tehran PARS in English 0834 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Feb (PARS)--On the occasion of the 12th of Bahman (1st February) corresponding to marking the second anniversary of the arrival of the leader of the Islamic revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, in Iran, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i sent a message to the nation today.

The message said: "The men and women who, with their shouts of 'Allaho Akbar', had expelled the infidel from the country, 2 years ago on the same day had welcomed the imam, by their call of 'Allaho Akbar', the leader who was coming to hoist the flag of divine unity in the society.... The imam came and disconcerted the mostakbarin [oppressors] of the world and has shaken the pillars of world oppression.... The Muslim nation once again reaffirmed their allegiance with the leader of the revolution, as well as the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while stressing its allegiance with the leader, promises to follow with all its strength the path of the imam, which he has laid before us."

The message, while congratulating the nation, further promised that no stone would be left unturned in complete establishment of the Islamic Republic and achieving the aims of the Islamic revolution.

In a separate announcement on the occasion of the second anniversary of the return of the imam to the country, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps said that following the guidelines of the imam they would multiply their efforts in reconstructing the ruins.

KHOMAYNI ADDRESSES RELIGIOUS TEACHERS 30 JAN

LD301246 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1030 GMT on 30 January carries a 39-minute recorded speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni that was delivered to a group of more than 1,000 religious teachers on 30 January. Khomeyni begins by discussing the importance of training children properly, in accordance with human values. He says that learning without spiritual training will lead to corruption. Khomeyni tells the teachers that among the children they teach, some may go on to become future leaders. He then describes how the Reza Khan did not receive a proper Islamic education and did great harm to the country. Khomeyni warns the teachers that they will be responsible for whatever evil comes out of children who do not receive Islamic training. He goes on to tell them that they should educate the children on religious matters and prevent them from becoming attached to material possessions. He says that if you teach children about wealth, ambition and position they will look for these things in their lives. If they are taught about God, he says, they will follow the path of God.

Khomeyni's speech deals exclusively with the importance of religious instruction. He does not comment on either domestic political issues or international issues.

KHOMAYNI RECEIVES TWO HIGH CLERICS, ISSUES ADVICE

LD311230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Rabbani-Amlashi, member of the Supreme Judicial Council, and the young ayatollah, Seyyed Mohammad Baqir al-Hakim, were separately received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with whom they had talks. At the conclusion of these meetings, Ayatollah [as heard] Rabbani-Amlashi, in reply to a question put to him by a PARS correspondent on the issues raised during the audience with the imam, said: The issues raised included special civil courts and revolution courts, problems related to the cultural revolution and other current issues of the realm. The imam of the Islamic Republic provided the necessary guidelines for solving these problems.

DEFENSE MINISTER BRIEFS KHOMEYNI ON WAR

LD011140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, Col Javad Fakuri, minister of national defense and commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force, was received before noon today by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the course of the meetings, the defense minister briefed the imam of the nation on the war between Iraq and Iran. The imam then issued the necessary guidelines to him.

SEMINAR HELD ON FOREIGN OBSERVANCE OF ANNIVERSARY

LD311538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The seminar on foreign observance of the ceremonies glorifying the second anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran was held in Tehran today. At the outset of this seminar, which is held with the aim of dispatching delegations for the purpose of introducing and popularizing the Islamic revolution of Iran among other peoples abroad, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haqqani, the secretary of the council said a few words about the manner in which people abroad should be acquainted with the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Then, Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, gave a speech about the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, the issue of the hostages and the effective role of the leadership in the perpetuation of the revolution. Next, Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, answered questions asked by members of the delegations to be sent abroad about various subjects, including the issue of the hostages.

The seminar was also attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Friday imam of Tehran; Jalaleddin Farsi, member of the cultural revolution staff command; Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Khamene'i and Mo'adikham, deputies to the Islamic Consultative Assembly; and Mr Hadavi.

CABINET SEVERS RELATIONS WITH JORDAN, MOROCCO

LD312106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Bureau, the Council of Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran held a session tonight chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. At this session the Council of Ministers unanimously approved the severance of political relations with the mercenary Governments of Jordan and Morocco.

The Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, and the stance taken by some reactionary Arab leaders who persist in their opposition and enmity to the Islamic Republican regime of Iran, and their treacherous conspiracies in creating division and discord between the brothers following Sunni or Shi'ite faiths, was carefully reviewed and the Council of Ministers approved the severance of political relations with the mercenary Governments of Jordan and Morocco by a decisive majority [as heard] of votes cast by the ministers.

The session ended at 2215.

Nabavi on Cabinet Decisions

LD312150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpt] At the end of tonight's session of the Council of Ministers, engineer Behzad Nabavi, minister in charge of executive affairs and government spokesman, took part in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He answered questions about the decisions made by the Council of Ministers tonight. We draw your attention to this interview: [begin recording]

[Correspondent] Mr Nabavi, would you please elaborate on the main issues of tonight's session for our dear listeners?

[Nabavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In tonight's session at the Council of Ministers a report from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education was discussed and that ministry's situation was studied by the brothers; a number of decisions were made in this connection. The first issue was the severance of political relations with Jordan and Morocco on the basis of their extended support for the Iraqi regime and their opposition to the Islamic revolution. It is necessary to state that our relations with these two countries have been at a very low level. The other issue was the New Year bonus to be given to government employees, and decisions were made. The final decision will be brought to the attention of our brothers and sisters later. [end recording]

SEVERANCE OF TIES WITH JORDAN'S HUSAYN APPLAUDED

GF011338 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1118 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Iran has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Jordan and Morocco. The decision has been taken after the hostility of the regimes in these two countries to the revolutionary Islamic Government of Iran has been proven.

In order to obtain more loans and funds from Iraq, King Husayn welcomed and trumpeted the war, advocated Iraq's rights, placed his army on alert and opened the port of 'Aqaba to Iraqi imports so as to strengthen Iraq's aggression. Unconfirmed reports say that there are several thousand of King Husayn's forces in Iraq, in addition to the U.S.-made and British-made weapons and tanks that have been deployed to the battlefronts with Iran amid media coverage that depicted them as Iranian tanks captured by Iraqi forces.

Iran is not bothered by Husayn and his forces joining the war against it because it is fighting for Islam and the protection of the homeland's soil. Who is Husayn, when the United States itself failed to intervene militarily against our country? The issue is: What is the stand of the fraternal Muslim Jordanian people on this? Will they remain silent in the face of all Husayn has done to the Palestinians and to the Jordanians themselves during the Black September massacre? Does anyone forget the stands of this lackey during the wars launched by the Zionists against the Arab countries in the course of 30 years? Now he crowns these stands with a deadly hostility to the Islamic Republic and its people.

We know that the fraternal Jordanian people have rightly nicknamed Husayn as the "beggar king." This description is widely known in Jordan.

However, is it sufficient only to say this? The Islamic Republic has severed its relations with this regime to declare to the world and to the Jordanian people that what is coming is greater. It is time to stop the danger that will threaten not only the occupied territories but Jordan and Syria themselves through the proposal of the "Jordanian option"--the term ascribed to the method the United States favors for resolving the Palestinian question, the future of the occupied Arab territories and the Jerusalem issue.

It may be appropriate to ask at this juncture, can any economy or state survive on foreign loans only or, as the common saying in Jordan goes, by begging? Is it not better to build an economy on solid and clear bases for a better future?

As for Morocco and its king, Hassan II, it suffices to refer to the hundreds of Moroccan people and the Muslim Arab Saharan people who die daily on the altar of his personal ambitions. The history and stands of this king need no definition or clarification. The arms he recently received from the United States were not sent to establish Palestinian and Arab rights in Palestine.

MONTAZERI: ISLAMIC SUMMIT PLOTTED AGAINST IRAN

GF301653 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Millions of our believing and struggling Muslim people held Friday prayers throughout the governorates and cities of the Islamic Republic today. Friday prayers were held in the holy city of Qom under the imamate of the great struggler, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, and with the participation of great throngs of the heroic citizens of Qom. In his two sermons, the Qom Friday imam--referring to the plots hatched during the so-called Islamic summit in At-Ta'if--said:

The Islamic summit hatched plots to start a war in the Sunni regions in Iran in order to create unrest and instability within the country. Addressing the Iranian people, Montazeri said: Oh Iranian people--Sunnis and Shi'ites--guard against this action, because foreign agents are trying to implement it.

Addressing the leaders of the countries that participated in the At-Ta'if summit, the Friday imam said: The United States will not do you any favors. It did no favors for Mohammad Reza before you. In another part of his sermon he said: Creeds and political ideologies are free as long as they do not become material for foreign radios.

RAFSANJANI COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC SUMMIT GOAL

LD311446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The glorious Friday prayer ceremonies were held in the great mosque of Hamadan and a large number of the city's people took part. According to PARS, before the start of prayers, Hujjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, attended the enthusiastic prayer ceremonies and talked about the human need for struggle.

Commenting on the At-Ta'if conference the speaker of the Majlis said: Forty countries took part at this conference, which have most of the world's oil resources at their disposal. These countries, instead of joining together and announcing that from tomorrow shall shut the oil valves to all countries which assist the occupying regime of Jerusalem, they say: In order to smash the Islamic revolution we must create discord between the followers of the Shi'ite and Sunni sects in the country, so as to defeat the Iranian revolution and prevent its spread to other countries.

BANI-SADR TRAVELS TO KERMAN TO INSPECT FORCES

31 Jan Arrival

LD311226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived in Kerman this morning for a visit to Mehmanshahr camp, Jiroft. At the airport he was welcomed by the commanding officer of Kerman garrison, the commanding officer of the aviation force of the ground forces--the Airborne Division--officials from various provincial departments and a number of gendarmerie, army and police personnel. According to our correspondent's dispatch from Kerman, immediately after his arrival in Kerman the president left for Jiroft to inspect the position of the war refugees.

Reference to U.S. Equipment

LD311754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, arrived in Jiroft this morning to inspect the war refugees' conditions. The president was warmly received on his arrival at Jiroft airport by local dignitaries, the governor of Jiroft and various groups of people. The president then attended a gathering of refugees, where he was presented with a report by the camp's supervisor on the camp's needs and issues. The president was told that so far 7,354 war-stricken compatriots have been relocated in the camp at Jiroft.

The president then addressed the refugees and thousands of Jiroft's inhabitants. In his speech the president told the refugees: Until you return to your homes, I will remain in Khuzestan. The president expressed the hope that the Iranian forces, with their increased efforts, will succeed in reducing the period in which the refugees must be away from their homes and in forcing the enemy to retreat as soon as possible from our homeland.

The president stressed the need for nationwide efforts to manufacture the necessary spare parts and requested all technicians, engineers and laborers report as soon as possible to workshops and, by manufacturing spare parts and military equipment, so help their brothers.

Stressing the importance of the people's tolerance and fortitude, the president added that the reconstruction of demolished houses is not an impossible task, but a lost homeland cannot be regained.

Referring to recent remarks made by the American secretary of state that the United States will not give us our military equipment, the president said: When we decided to face Saddam's mercenary army in hand-to-hand combat and stand against it as firmly as [word indistinct] as we did, we knew we would not be given equipment.

In another part of his speech the commander in chief of the armed forces said: We hope the present generation will overcome all the necessary hardships for the sake of our country's independence. I am certain that this nation will continue to hold up in the course of coming days, weeks and months, as it has done in the past 4 months, and by devotion and self-sacrifice will withstand the necessary hardship and remove the obstacles so that this country will never fall into the hands of Reagan's elements. Iran today is an Iran which will remain alive by the present generation's power of forbearance.

BANI-SADR: IRAN THREATENED BY POLITICAL GROUPS

NC011643 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 1 Feb (AFP)--The Iranian Islamic regime is threatened by certain political "groups" which have been bypassing the Constitution in an attempt to take power, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said today.

Interviewed by the pro-Bani-Sadr newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, the president charged that everything that "goes on at the assembly, be it projects or draft laws, is done in the aim of eliminating the president."

Mr Bani-Sadr's comments came just over a year after his January 26, 1980 election to office in a sweeping victory with 11 million votes.

"The fact that the Constitution has not been respected since the start has resulted in each group trying to move into power by force," he said. "When the Constitution is ignored and the authority of the law disappears, the regime is in danger," Mr Bani-Sadr warned.

On the Gulf war, the president said that a "political solution" could be sought only after Iraq was "expelled from our land". He said that the Islamic Conference peace initiative was unfeasible since Iran could not "accept enemies on our soil and wait for other people to come declare a cease-fire."

DEFENSE COUNCIL STATEMENT ON STATISTICS PROJECT

LD311010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Statement issued by Supreme Defense Council Publicity Headquarters]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Islamic Group for Statistical Research is implementing a project for collecting statistics in connection with issues of the war imposed by Iraq on Iran. It will start on Saturday, 31 January, today. The dear compatriots are hereby invited to cooperate with the group's collectors of statistics.

[Signed] The Supreme Defense Council Publicity Headquarters

TRANSPORT MINISTER ANNOUNCES SYRIAN AIR ROUTE

LD301315 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Musa Kalantari, minister of roads and transport, in an interview with PARS today, announced that in accordance with an Iranian-Syrian accord a new air route and a shipping company will be established to link the two countries. Referring to his recent trip to Syria, Libya and Algeria, he stated: The aim of this visit was to establish further links and cooperation with these countries. This is precisely the opposite of what happened in the past when, for example, the Libyan airline had no right to fly through Iranian airspace, but the regime occupying Jerusalem had airline offices in Iran. He stated that during this visit an agreement was concluded on setting up air routes linking Tehran, Damascus, Tripoli and Algiers. The flights will be inaugurated in future.

UAE EXPELS PARS CORRESPONDENT WITHOUT EXPLANATION

LD021018 Tehran PARS in English 0740 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 2 Feb (PARS)--Mr. Mosayeb Na'imi, the new correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY posted to Abu Dhabi, was expelled by the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) yesterday without any justified reason.

Mr. Na'imi, who was an active and faithful youth and one of the Iranians residing in Abu Dhabi, received a warning by Abu Dhabi's so-called security officials 10 days ago that he should leave that country within 48 hours. When the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi asked UAE's Foreign Ministry to give explanations for the expulsion, the latter declined to do so and only stressed that the PARS correspondent could stay in that country for 10 more days. Thus Mr. Na'imi, being escorted by four security policemen of Abu Dhabi yesterday, was dispatched to Tehran on an Iran airplane.

It is to be added that Na'imi was a resident of Abu Dhabi for 14 years and that he was always respected by the Iranian and Arab residents of that country. The only possibility for his expulsion is said to be due to the pressure of the Iraqi Government on the UAE because of PARS correspondent's activities on the Islamic revolution of Iran.

BAHRAIN, DUBAI REPORTEDLY PURCHASE LASER MISSILES

GF011626 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] According to an AFP report from London, Bahrain and Dubai have purchased Swedish antiaircraft laser missiles. The British newspaper THE OBSERVER commented on this matter by saying that these missiles were sold despite the Swedish Government's objection to selling this kind of arms to Middle Eastern countries. THE OBSERVER added that the RCPS-7 missiles, which are manufactured by the Swedish company (Bukhoz), were seen by political sources in those two countries. The British paper quoted arms manufacturing sources as saying that the two above-mentioned countries purchased those missiles from an arms factory in one of the Southeast Asian countries, which gained the right to manufacture such missiles.

AD-DA'WAH PARTY OPERATIONS IN IRAQ REPORTED

GF310510 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Citing a report by the mujahidin of the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq, PARS reports that the Muslim muhahidin in Iraq have escalated their operations considerably during the past few days, bringing great fear and terror to the hearts of the Iraqi regime's henchmen. The report asserts that the checkpoints erected by the infidel At-Tikriti regime throughout Iraq have recently been almost deserted by the regime's guards after 1900, as a result of their fear of the Iraqi muhahidin's evening activities.

The report says that a few days ago in the Iraqi city of As-Samawah, an Iraqi soldier who had fled the hellfront went to his rooftop chanting support for Khomeyni and his wise leadership of the world's Muslims. Regime henchmen, accompanied by the city's governor and a large crowd, gathered around his house. The governor asked the mujahid to desist from chanting his slogans and promised to guarantee his safety if he would surrender. The muhahid answered: You have no honor and you do not keep your word. The report says that the muhahid then opened fire with a Kalashnikov at the regime's representatives who were close to him, killing six. He was martyred.

In the past few days, members of the ruling party whose consciences were moved at last by the inhuman and mad practices of the regime blew up the Al-Haydariyah security department in the Iraqi city of As-Samawah. The report says an armed clash took place between those who carried out the operation and supporters of the corrupt regime. A large number of Saddam's mercenaries were killed or wounded, and the heroes of the operation were martyred.

TEHRAN ARABIC REPORTS ANTI-IRAQ OPERATIONS

GF011357 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 1 Feb 81

[From the "Voice of the Islamic Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of Iraq" program]

[Excerpt] According to PARS and other reports, the following operations were carried out against Ba'thist positions and installations:

1. The commandos of the Islamic revolutionary army for the liberation of Iraq launched an attack against the headquarters of the army of the agent Ba'th using Salashnikovs, RPG-7's and Brno rifles. The clash continued until 0100. The enemy used heavy artillery forces and phosphorus bombs against the Islamic revolutionary fighters. The clash resulted in the killing and wounding of scores of the infidel enemy.
2. A transportation train, loaded with fuel and military equipment for the infidel Ba'th army, exploded in the Khanaqin region as a result of mines planted by a commando group of the Islamic revolutionary army in the Khanaqin railway station. The explosion damaged 22 railroad cars.
3. Groups of the Islamic revolutionary army fighters shelled military positions of the Ba'thist army inside Iraq. They inflicted material damages and returned safely to base.

TEHRAN ARABIC ANNOUNCES NEW ANTI-IRAQ MAGAZINE

JN302109 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1822 GMT on 30 January announced in its "Review of the Islamic Press" program a "newborn" magazine entitled "AL-QARI'AH," published by the Islamic revolutionary army for the liberation of Iraq. The station says that half of the magazine is in Arabic, the other in Kurdish. It is to be "the mouthpiece of all honest military members of the two major nationalities in Iraq."

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 390-392

390: Operations in South, West

LD301748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Communique 390 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The faithful struggling combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other national forces, enjoying the spirit of faith and taking advantage of the reviving and reinforcing fountain of Islam, are increasing their efforts every moment to crush and annihilate the invading enemy and to destroy the infidels; the powerful hand of God assists them at all times.

The activities and operations of the selfless fighters of Islam in the battlefronts to the south and west of the country against Saddam's mercenaries and the overall situation on the war fronts during 29 January were as follows:

1. Due to artillery fire by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the positions of the Iraqi forces in Al-Mikhraj, the Wasiliyeh region, heavy losses and casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Also, as a result of mortar fire by our forces on enemy positions in Al-Bakr, some damage was inflicted.
2. The fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled an oil rig east of Al-Faw, along with enemy positions and reinforcements in the eastern part of Khuninshahr. The amount of damage inflicted was 80 percent.

3. On the Susangerd front, the gendarmerie units of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out guerrilla operations and destroyed several individual entrenchments and the personnel in them. During these operations, a 120-mm mortar with its crew and an ammunition tent were destroyed.

4. On the Kharkheh Kur and Shush fronts the exchange of artillery fire between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the enemy forces continued. In these operations 22 of our personnel were injured.

5. Using artillery fire, the powerful combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in preventing the penetration of enemy vehicles and trailers on one of the southern fronts. Their advance was halted.

6. As a result of the enemy's artillery fire on residential areas in Abadan, one of the residents of this town was killed and five others were injured; several houses were destroyed. Also, antiaircraft fire forced several invading enemy planes that appeared in Abadan's airspace to flee.

7. In Mehran region, the fighting forces of Islam, using heavy and light weapons, opened fire on the enemy on one of the fronts. As a result, a number of enemy entrenchments were destroyed and about 30 of Saddam's soldiers were either killed or injured. On another front of the same region, units of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in halting an enemy military unit and inflicted some damage on it.

8. In the Musian region, artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran set fire to an enemy ammunition dump and destroyed it. Also, due to the artillery and mortar fire of our forces on the positions and entrenchments of the enemies of Islam in this region, a number of mercenaries were either killed or injured.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

391: Recent Battles

LD311814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Communique 391 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the activities and war operations in the southern and western regions of the country are hereby brought to the attention of the noble and Muslim nation of Iran:

1. On 29 and 30 January, one Muslim colonel and one Iraqi Army soldier took refuge in the open arms of the combatants of Islam and surrendered their firearms on one of the western battlefronts. They asked for asylum and were warmly welcomed.

2. Yesterday, as a result of artillery fire by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Ahvaz region, 6 enemy tanks and 6 vehicles were destroyed and about 26 mercenaries of the Iraqi Army were either killed or injured. The enemy's artillery fire caused the martyrdom of one officer and injuries to three of our soldiers. On one of the Dezful battlefronts, the Islamic combatants sent patrols to enemy positions and destroyed two enemy vehicles, killed 18 Iraqi mercenaries and injured many others. In another Dezful region, five Islamic combatants were wounded by enemy artillery fire.

3. Yesterday, as a result of our forces' fire on the Abadan battlefronts, 12 tanks, 1 vehicle, 2 antiaircraft machineguns and a number of enemy entrenchments were destroyed; about 50 Iraqi mercenaries were killed and more than 60 of the invading infidels were injured. The Iraqi mercenaries opened fire yesterday on Abadan city with their heavy artillery and inflicted damage on installations and houses. One of our compatriots was martyred and 45 were injured.

4. During the operations carried out by the combatants of the Navy and the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the past few days against the positions held by the Iraqi mercenaries in the ports of Al-Bakr and Al-'Umayyid, one enemy aircraft, one helicopter, one antiaircraft gun and a machinegun were destroyed. The number of the enemy's deceived soldiers killed or injured in Al-'Umayyid was so high that the Iraqis had to use helicopters to evacuate their casualties.

5. The selfless combatants of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in their attacks on the positions of the Iraqi mercenaries yesterday, destroyed a number of vehicles and one radar installation in the Ahvaz area and inflicted considerable losses on the Iraqi mercenary army. Two invading Iraqi planes that intended to attack Khark Island were forced to flee yesterday by our forces' antiaircraft fire.

6. The heroes of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran launched a mortar and heavy artillery attack on the enemy on the Susangerd battlefront yesterday and destroyed two entrenchments, one machinegun and one tank. Ten enemy soldiers were killed or injured. The Islamic combatants, with the cooperation of the guards brothers, set fire to and destroyed six enemy entrenchments and two mortars on the same front.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

392: 31 Jan Battles

LD011816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Communique 392 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots: Some of the operations that took place in the southwestern fronts of the Islamic homeland on 31 January are as follows:

1. As the result of artillery fire by the fighting units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Abadan and Khuninshahr regions, 2 tanks, 3 vehicles, 3 trucks, 1 vehicle carrying ammunition, 1 102-mm gun, 3 mortars, 1 cannon and 3 ammunition depots of the enemy were set on fire and about 50 of the deceived Iraqi forces were killed or wounded.

2. The enemy has brought the residential areas of Abadan under fierce heavy weapons fire, resulting in damage to a number of residential homes, one mosque and one hoseyniyeh. Unfortunately, in this savage attack 41 of our compatriots were injured. Also, the violating Iraqi planes, which were trying to attack Abadan, were forced to flee as a result of antiaircraft fire from the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. The fighting helicopters of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on some enemy positions in the southern regions and destroyed 1 ammunition truck, 1 supply truck and 1 grader and killed or wounded about 30 Iraqi soldiers.

4. In the Ahvaz region, the self-sacrificing forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by opening artillery fire upon enemy positions, destroyed 3 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 1 ammunition truck and 1 loader belonging to the aggressive Iraqi Army and killed and wounded about 50 personnel of the mercenary forces of Saddam.

5. The self-sacrificing forces of Islam, by opening fire on enemy positions in the eastern part of Panjwin in Iraq, destroyed 1 fuel tanker and 8 Iraqi vehicles, killed 21 of the enemy forces and injured a number of them. Also, the heroic forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, using artillery fire, destroyed four vehicles and one enemy position in the Khormal region of Iraq.

6. From 28 to 31 January, the brave fighters of Islam in the western region destroyed 1 vehicle, 1 antiaircraft gun, 5 ammunition tents and 2 cannon of the aggressive Iraqi Army; they killed about 60 enemy personnel and wounded 5 of them.

Meanwhile, yesterday two Iraqi soldiers took refuge with the forces of Islam and were welcomed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

ACTIVITIES OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' DETAILED

LE011836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] PARS reports that combatants of Islam, responding to artillery fire of the Iraqi mercenaries, who directed their shelling against residential areas in Marivan, shelled enemy positions and succeeded in silencing one active enemy artillery piece. The report says that yesterday, while Muslim peshmergas, supported by the Islamic committee of Marivan, were busy purging the village of (Golgiran), they succeeded in arresting seven armed counterrevolutionaries who intended to engage in clashes, in killing two others who had been threatening the life of the defenseless villagers of the region and who were engaged in armed resistance, and in injuring several others.

A PARS correspondent reports from Sanandaj that following the encouraging remarks by the imam of Ummah [community of Muslim believers] regarding the misled individuals who decide to return to embrace Islam, over the past 5 days more than 356 supporters and members of illegal armed groups have given themselves up to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Baneh and 8 others have surrendered to the guards corps of Marivan. Over the same period, several active members of these groups have surrendered to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Sanandaj. PARS notes in its report that one of the leaders of the counterrevolutionaries who has given himself up has stated that 200 members of the groups are ready to give themselves up with all their equipment.

On 30 January, four counterrevolutionaries gave themselves up to the organization of the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, together with six weapons. It is worth reminding the misled counterrevolutionaries that they have until 11 February to lay down their arms and give themselves up. Needless to say, according to a statement by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kordestan, these individuals will be granted safe conduct, provided they have not committed any crime and have no private claims against them.

The latest report says that yesterday and last night one soldier and two students of the Iraqi Army [as heard] gave themselves up to the forces of the Islamic revolution in Marivan.

KORDESTAN COURT URGES REBELS TO SURRENDER

LD020645 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of Kordestan--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

"In accordance with moral and Islamic duties, I sincerely recommend that all groups within the country, whether in Tehran, Kordestan or elsewhere, wherever they might be, return to the warmth of the open arms of Islam and the Muslim nation; and I call upon them to lay down their arms and make friends with their brothers and sisters. For this I grant safe conduct to all of them."--Imam Khomeini.

Counterrevolutionaries in the guise of the masses and working to defend the sinister interests of America and its policies have always tried to deceive groups and contaminate regions that, because of negligence on the part of the filthy Pahlavi regime, have potential for counterrevolutionary activities. In Kordestan, various groups, allegedly from the masses, have been created that follow (?in general) the anti-Islamic and antipeople policy of dependence on the East and West. Through deception they have been able to arm some people and force them to rise against the Islamic Republic. This has resulted in our martyrs' bloodshed. Nevertheless, thanks to God's mercy and the generosity of the imam of the nation, who is blessed with God's mercy, from the beginning of the revolution 2 years ago opportunities have been given to these deceived people to surrender. Many members of these groups realized their mistake and expressed regret and large numbers surrender to Islam each day. With the imam's recent amnesty decree on the occasion of the anniversary of the Islamic Republic, 11 February, they are given the last opportunity to surrender and hand in their arms, so as to enjoy the safe conduct of the Islamic Republic and live the same as the rest of the nation. Therefore, it is necessary that these individuals pay attention to the following points:

1. As soon as they hear this statement, they must surrender to the nearest military or security center and turn in their arms and equipment.
2. Upon ~~surrendering~~, individuals will be taken to the Sanandaj Guard Corps (?information office) and will be granted safe conduct.
3. Upon receipt of the safe conduct, these individuals may not be molested unless they commit fresh crimes. In such a case, they will be dealt with as is the rest of society.
4. The Islamic Revolution Court will not bother a person who has surrendered, as long as there is no personal complaint against him for (?murder).
5. The deadline for the deceived individuals to surrender is 11 February, the anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran. After this deadline, the revolution court and military and security organs will clamp down on those individuals who have not surrendered and who intend to continue to fight against the forces of Islam. Therefore, take advantage of this opportunity and present yourselves to Islam, so that, like your dear compatriots, you can rise against the puppet Ba'thist regime of Iraq and all the infidels. God loves those who repent.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution Court of Kordestan

ALLEGED SUMMIT DISCUSSION ON BALUCHISTAN REPORTED

GF020845 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0744 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary; intercepted in progress]

[Text] ...U.S. relations and interests. What happened is that the Pakistani foreign minister [presumably at the Islamic foreign ministers conference] objected to this and said: It is a mistake to sacrifice the entire region for the sake of Iraq's war against Iran. This would lead to the establishment of a greater Baluchistan, which the Soviet Union has long been trying to create--a state that would include all of the western regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan and the Iranian Province of Baluchistan. The Pakistani foreign minister added: Although the Iranians are unaware of this danger, we should not make the same mistake on the pretext that Iran speaks against the Ba'th.

At this point the Iraqi regime's delegation intervened and accused the Pakistani regime of cooperating with the United States. Agha Shahi, the Pakistani foreign minister, replied: We are defending our country. It is those who are implementing U.S. plans and attacking Iran who are working for U.S. interests. The Iraqi regime's foreign minister, Sa'dun Hammadi, then hastened to leave the hall. However, the Kuwaiti foreign minister brought him back. Meanwhile, the foreign minister of the country that was asked by both Jordan and Iraq to help exert pressure on the United States to prevent the delivery of arms to Iran reassured everyone that Kissinger had told him that no arms likely to change the course of the war in Iran's favor would be sent to Iran. Kissinger had also asserted: Even if arms are delivered to Iran, we will seek to restrict Iran's moves.

Kissinger had added: In order to thwart Soviet plans in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the United States and its friends must concentrate on Iran by cooperating with the Sunnis in areas inhabited by Sunni majorities in Baluchistan and Bandar-e 'Abbas and must call for the creation of a Baluchi republic, on the pretext of fulfilling the Baluchi people's aspirations. The Iraqi regime's foreign minister immediately declared his support for the U.S. plan and his regime's readiness to extend all possible support to this plan and to ascribe a progressive character to this cause.

The Iraqi foreign minister then declared his regime's readiness to assist Sultan Qabus in carrying out his role in this regard and in making use of the Baluchi forces employed by Qabus to implement the plan.

The Pakistani foreign minister replied by expressing the following view: All of these plans are rejected by the Pakistani people, whether in the name of Islam or in the name of Baluchi nationalism, whether Russian or American. Implementation of such a plan would mean the end of Pakistan.

At this juncture the third minister, to whom Jordan and Iraq had complained, intervened and said that his country also did not believe that this plan was sound because UAE President Shaykh Zayid rejects this plan as well. Moreover, there is no safeguard against serious repercussions that might occur in implementing such a plan. The minister added: Our friends may not be the victors in such a round.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said: It is in the interest of all countries of the area to end this war and to find a way for the Iraqi forces' withdrawal from Iranian territory. Agha Shahi added: It is madness to say that the Iranians are prepared to concede a single inch of their territory. He warned them of the danger of pushing the Iranians toward uniting with Russia.

Here the foreign minister of one of the monarchies objected and said: Iran is constantly speaking against us. Agha Shahi replied: The Iranians hate everything connected with monarchies as a result of the oppression and injustice they suffered during the rule of the shah, whose programs were anti-Islamic.

The Pakistani foreign minister added jokingly: The Iranians hate my name because it contains the word "shah." We must tolerate these sentiments and benefit from the positive results of the Islamic revolution in exerting pressure on both East and West, and must not think of creating an Arabistan or Baluchistan.

The Iraqi delegation interrupted, addressing Agha Shahi: Pakistan always favors U.S. strategy. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi replied that he favors Pakistani strategy over everything else and that he was not prepared to discuss this matter any further.

AFP: BALUCHISTAN LIBERATION FRONT FORMED

NC012200 Paris AFP in English 2128 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Feb (AFP)--A liberation front has been formed by dissident elements in the southeast province of Baluchistan, the Iranian communist party newspaper MARDOM reported here today.

According to MARDOM, the Baluchistan Liberation Front (BLF) has been formed by "feudal elements that supported the ousted imperial regime and have been in touch with former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and Oman's Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id".

MARDOM added that several members of the late shah's parliament and six tribal chiefs were the BLF's principal leaders. The Baluchis inhabit an area divided among Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

KURDISH RADIO ANNOUNCES EXECUTION OF GUARDS

JN301752 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1245 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Dear listeners: Twenty-two days ago we reported in our broadcasts that two peshmerga from the forward forces of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party were arrested by the agent revolution guards stationed in the (Bakhjah) quarter of Mahabad. The guards executed them without trial 2 hours later. They are martyrs Rahimi Tanahi and Rahimi Tukuli.

The Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party has repeatedly declared that if the Islamic regime in Iran or the revolution guards torture, kill or execute members of the Kurdish people, death sentences would be carried out against the revolution guards who had been arrested and sentenced to death for their crimes. Therefore, in retaliation for the execution of brothers Rahimi Tanahi and Rahimi Tukuli, the following revolution guards, who had been sentenced to death by the revolutionary court for their crimes against the Kurdish people, were executed on 27 January 1981:

1. Yunis Imami 'Ali Akbar from Tehran, who was indicted for killing people in Saqqez and Miandow Ab and for collecting information and spying on prisoners in Mahabad.
2. 'Ali Ridha Shamlu from (?Aras), who was indicted for killing people in Sanandaj and directing a spy network in the town.

It is worth mentioning that on 12 January 1981, the Kurdish people's revolutionary court sentenced and executed two revolution guards--Husayn ibn Muharram and Najib ibn Haji Agha--in retaliation for the execution of martyr Muhammad Kalkal and his companion, who were wounded in battle and taken prisoner in Mariwan.

On [date indistinct] January, a notorious mercenary in the area was executed. He is [word indistinct] Pave in the Sardasht district.

The Kurdish people's revolutionary court again warns the revolution guards against killing the Kurdish people.

The court calls on the Iranian people not to send their sons to kill the innocent Kurdish people. It calls on those who have sons in the peshmerga prisons to protest against the killing of our Kurdish people. The peshmerga will have to defend themselves.

NVOI LAMBASTS ANTI-SOVIET MAJLIS DEPUTIES

TA291910 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 January carried a commentary entitled "The People Do Not Accord The Slightest Value to The Illusions of Those Fallen Into the Trap of The Liberals." It said: Experience has shown that our homeland's free and aware people are in such a state of revolutionary awareness and intelligence that they can no longer be diverted from the path of justice by demagoguery. The devotion of attention to this fact is necessary above all for a number of Majlis deputies who, knowingly or unknowingly, have fallen into the trap of the liberals. One of the feats of these gentlemen is their harmony with the liberals in placing plundering U.S. imperialism, this No one enemy of the Iranian nation, on the same level with the government that is the friend of the Iranian nation: the Soviet Union. These gentlemen do not want to accept the fact that the aware and revolutionary Iranian nation will no longer accept any slogan by any official or personality without documented proof and evidence. When we tell the nation that America is the No one enemy of the Iranian nation, we can show scores and hundreds of examples, based on facts and figures, as evidence to back up this claim.

Some inexperienced and opportunist politicians, however, believed that with the government's action to resolve differences with America, the United States has already changed and that the world-devouring Americans will return once more to Iran. In order to fulfill this goal they have now created a clamor alleging that the struggle against U.S. imperialism has ended and that now is the time to struggle and fight against the Soviet Union. The naive thought of these gentlemen is that since the nation accepts the slogan of struggle against world-devouring U.S. imperialism, on the basis of theoretical proofs and experience, it will also accept the slogan of struggle against the Soviet Union, on the basis of the illusions of these gentlemen. The Iranian people, however, have observed the Soviet Union's support and backing for the revolution and the Islamic Republic, during both the pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary periods. It is for this reason that the Iranian people do not accord the slightest value to the irresponsible statements by a number of officials who have fallen into the trap of the liberals against our friendly and neighboring country, the Soviet Union.